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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/811,656	03/29/2004	Jiaw-Ren Shih	67,200-1263	2449
7	7590 05/26/2006		EXAM	INER
TUNG & ASSOCIATES		ARORA, AJAY		
Suite 120 838 W. Long I	Lake Road		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	lls, MI 48302		2811	
		DATE MAILED: 05/26/200	6	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Amplication No.	Amultanada			
	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Surrena	10/811,656	SHIH ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Ajay K. Arora	2811			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appeariod for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the o	correspondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 5/5/2	2006.				
	s action is non-final.				
· <u> </u>					
closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	53 O.G. 213.			
Disposition of Claims					
4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) 15-20 is/are withdraw 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	wn from consideration.				
Application Papers					
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on 3/29/04 is/are: a)☒ ac Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine 11.	ccepted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Settion is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	ts have been received. ts have been received in Applicati ority documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage			
Attachment(s)		•			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	· 4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D				
 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 		Patent Application (PTO-152)			

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election of Group 1, Claims 1-14, drawn to an electronic device in the reply filed on 5/5/2006 is acknowledged. Because applicant did not distinctly and specifically point out the supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election has been treated as an election without traverse (MPEP § 818.03(a)). Therefore, the restriction is made final.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 4, 8 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bissey (US 6,054,754), hereinafter Bissey.

Regarding Claim 1, Bissey (refer to Figure 1) teaches an integrated circuit (12) comprising: a primary substrate having a top surface (16), a bottom surface (36), and a plurality of side surfaces; a plurality of contacts (14) on the top surface (16) of the

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primary substrate connectable to pins (28 or 30) of a packaging element (20); and, a capacitive coating (32) on at least the bottom surface (36) of the primary substrate to make contact with a lead frame (22A) intended to secure the primary substrate to the packaging element.

Regarding Claim 8, Bissey (refer to Figure 1) teaches an electronic device comprising: a packaging element (20) having a number of pins (28 or 30) to externally connect the electronic device; an integrated circuit (12) having a top surface (16), a bottom surface (36), and a plurality of side surfaces; a plurality of contacts (14) on the top surface (16) of the IC (12) and connected to the pins (28 or 30) of the packaging element (20); a capacitive coating (32) on at least the bottom surface (36) of the IC (12); and, a lead frame (22A) to secure the IC to the packaging element, the capacitive coating (32) sandwiched between the IC (12) and the lead frame (22A).

Regarding claim 4 and 11, Bissey teaches that the capacitive coating (32) is a capacitive dielectric (Col. 3, lines 50-55).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2, 3, 5-7, 9, 10 and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bissey.

Regarding Claims 2 and 9, Bissey teaches substantially the claimed structure, but does not specifically state that the capacitive coating (32) has a capacitance that is "lower than an internal capacitance of the IC". However, Bissey teaches that the parameters controlling capacitance may be modified to suit a specific application (Col. 5, lines 23-32 and lines 64-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to modify the device of Bissey such that the capacitive coating (32) has a capacitance that is lower than an internal capacitance of the IC. The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify Bissey for at least the purpose of achieving a lower effective capacitance (when two capacitors are connected in series, the resulting effective capacitance is lower than capacitance of either of the capacitors).

Regarding Claims 3 and 10, Bissey teaches substantially the claimed structure, but does not specifically state that the capacitive coating extends from the bottom surface "to the plurality of side surfaces" of the primary substrate/IC. It is well known in the art that the capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor is governed by the formula:

$$C = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \frac{A}{d}$$

where

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C is the capacitance in in farads, F

 ε_0 is the permittivity of free space, measured in farads per meter

 ε_r is the dielectric constant or relative permittivity of the insulator used

A is the area of each plane electrode, measured in square metres

 \emph{d} is the separation between the electrodes (or thickness of dielectric between the

capacitor plates), measured in meters

It is clear from the above formula that capacitance is substantially independent of any dielectric that extends outside the area (A in above formula) to the side surfaces of the substrate/IC; i.e. the claimed device would have capacitance substantially the same as the device where dielectric does not extend to the side surfaces (also acknowledged in applicant's specification). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to modify the device of Bissey so as to allow the capacitive coating extending from the bottom surface to the plurality of side surfaces of the primary substrate/IC. The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify Bissey for at least the purpose of achieving cost savings resulting from not having to reject parts if capacitive coating inadvertently extends to the side surfaces.

Regarding Claims 5 and 12, Bissey teaches substantially the claimed structure, but does not specifically state that the capacitive dielectric has "a low k value". However, Bissey teaches that the k value (i.e. dielectric constant value) of the dielectric may vary widely and may be tailored to suit particular requirements (Col. 5, lines 29-32). Since applicant had completely failed to disclose the composition or material of the capacitive coating, the above teaching encompasses all well known dielectrics and corresponding k values – high, low or anything therebetween. It would have been obvious to one of

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ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to modify the device of Bissey such that the capacitive dielectric has "a low k value". The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify Bissey for at least the purpose of achieving a low capacitance for a given thickness of the dielectric, since capacitance is directly proportional to dielectric constant (referred to as "k value" in claims) of the dielectric.

Regarding Claims 6, 7, 13 and 14, Bissey teaches substantially the claimed structure, but does not specifically state that the capacitive coating has a thickness of "between 0.01 millimeters and 1.0 millimeters" (for claims 6 and 13), or "substantially 0.1 millimeters" (for claims 7 and 14). As shown in the above stated formula for capacitance, C, the capacitive coating thickness (d in the above formula) is merely a design parameter. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to modify the device of Bissey such that the capacitive coating has a thickness of "between 0.01 millimeters and 1.0 millimeters" (for claims 6 and 13), or "substantially 0.1 millimeters" (for claims 7 and 14). The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify Bissey for at least the purpose of achieving a specific value of capacitance, as determined by the above formula.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ajay K. Arora whose telephone number is (571) 272-8347. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon through Fri, 8am to 4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eddie Lee can be reached on (571) 272-1732. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

EDDIE LEE

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